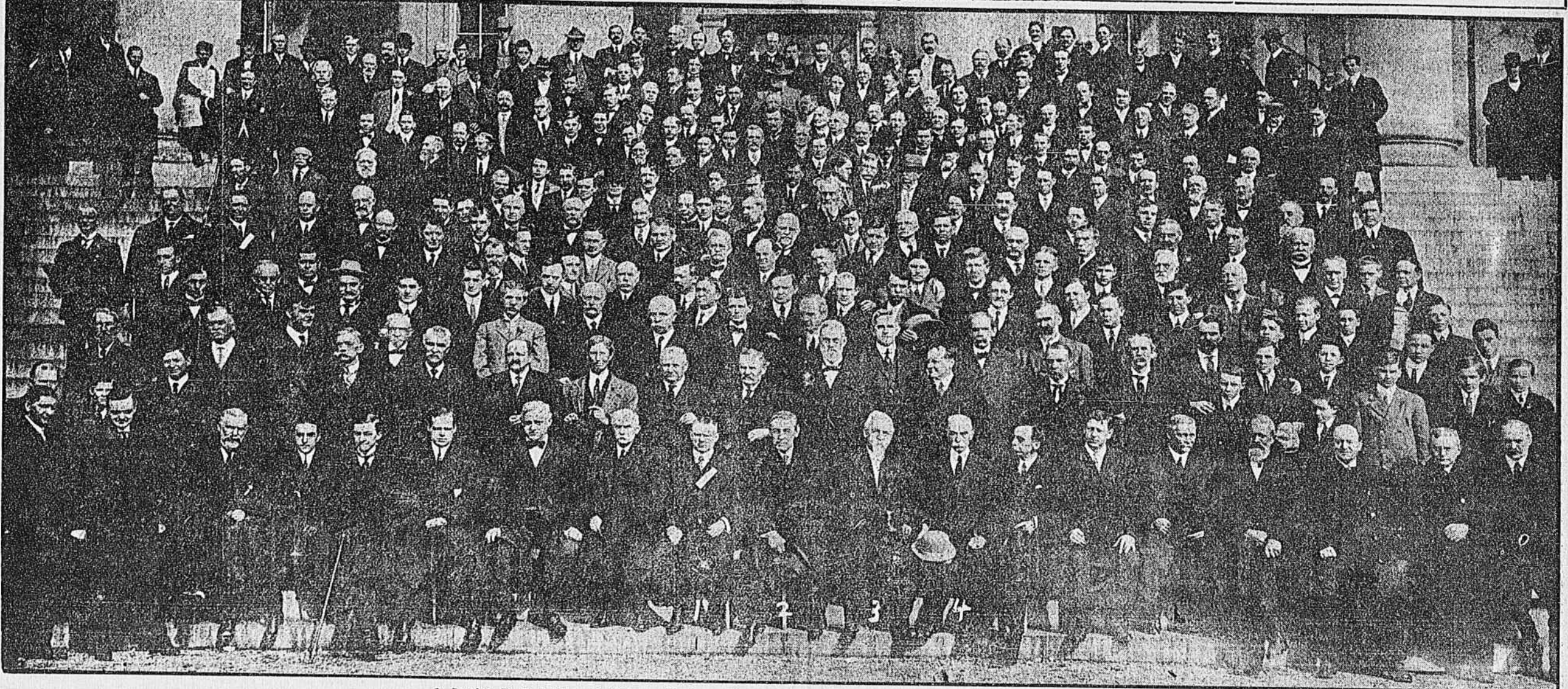


GOVERNOR WOODROW WILSON AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA



1—Speaker R. E. Byrd. 2—Governor Woodrow Wilson. 3—Governor Wm. H. Mann. 4—Lieut.-Gov. J. Taylor Ellison.

Photo by W. W. Foster.

TRYING TO AGREE UPON TAX REFORM

Byrd Bill Sent to Committee to Consider Segregation.

ROLLING STOCK BILL ON CALENDAR

Committee Is Discharged Over Its Protest, Indicating Sentiment in House Favorable to Measure—Cox Tries to Tire Out Opposition Without Succeeding.

Upon the suggestion of Speaker Byrd, his bill creating a State Tax Commission was at yesterday's session of the House of Delegates recommitted to the Committee on Finance, with a request that further consideration be there given to the problem of tax equalization. There was no objection to this, and upon motion of Colonel A. M. Bowman, chairman of the committee, the bill was sent back.

Coincident with this action, Hugh A. White, of Rockbridge, introduced his bill looking to a complete segregation of the taxes in this State, in such manner as that the counties will be forced to support their own expenses, and the State will take care of its expenditures through certain sources of income named in the bill. He also proposed a bill following his suggestion that grand juries examine the books of land assessors and commissioners of the revenue, with a view to punishing those who have not given in their property at its fair market value.

May Get Together.

This procedure is a further effort to secure some action which will relieve the situation. Mr. Byrd and those who stand with him have expressed their willingness to vote for segregation, should some practicable plan be worked out. If the House Finance Committee finds that segregation can be attained, it will report the White bill, perhaps with amendments, and the Byrd bill adherents will vote for it.

On the other hand, if the committee finds that segregation is not now practicable, it is hoped that those who want separation will join with those who have asked for centralized power to enforce equalization, and will join hands and support the Byrd bill with amendments, so framed as to look toward segregation in the years to come.

The apparent intention to work together for the good of the State, still exists.

Committee Discharged.

Advocates of the Williams bill to distribute the taxes on railway rolling stock among the counties and cities through which the roads run, won a victory in the House of Delegates yesterday by securing a vote to discharge the Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation from further consideration of the bill. While disclaiming reflection on the committee, Judge Williams said that he had been unable to secure a report on it, either favorable or unfavorable, and he wanted it to get on the calendar, believing that a delay of ten days longer would result in its death.

This was accomplished over the protest of Chairman Throckmorton, of the

(Continued on seventh page.)

CAREFULLY GUARDED, M'MANIGAL LEAVES

Confessed Dynamiter Secretly Taken Back to Los Angeles.

HIS TESTIMONY COMPLETED

Indictments May Be Returned by Grand Jury Within Few Days.

Indianapolis, Ind., February 1.—Orville E. McManigal, the confessed dynamiter, who has been here several weeks aiding a Federal grand jury in investigation of an alleged nation-wide dynamiting conspiracy, departed secretly for Los Angeles yesterday afternoon, according to an announcement made by Federal officials to-night. His departure was as carefully guarded as his arrival. According to the Federal authorities McManigal was escorted from the Federal building without attracting attention, although they admit that they chose a time when the road was clear. He walked down one of the busiest streets of the city to the Union Station. It is said, where he boarded a train for the West. With him went Detective Malcolm K. McLaughlin, who has been his constant companion since his arrest. In the party also were Sheriff William A. Hammell and Undersheriff Robert T. Brain, of Los Angeles county.

United States Marshal Schmidt would not say which route would be traveled, but it is understood that the party went by the way of St. Louis. The Federal officials would not say whether McManigal would be returned to Indianapolis to testify should indictments be returned and the cases brought to trial.

Indictments Expected Soon.

It was announced to-night that the grand jury has been adjourned until next Tuesday. When the jurymen reconvene it is expected it will be but a few days before indictments are returned. It is understood that most of the important evidence has been submitted.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, was before the grand jury almost continuously to-day, testifying in the investigation of the dynamite conspiracy as to the disposal of the \$225,000 McManigal defense fund.

Mr. Morrison had said he was ready to explain the disbursements in detail in the hope that the federation's account books might be taken back to Washington, but District Attorney Charles W. Miller declared the government would need these accounts for several days to prepare data for future use. More than 4,000 entries of the receipt of contributions, with a much smaller number of expenditures, were shown by the books, according to Morrison.

The expenditures include \$170,000 paid out through Attorney Clarence Darrow, as was reported to union officials some time ago, said Mr. Morrison. "The amount was correct at that time, although Mr. Darrow received other payments since then."

It was said the examination of the federation's finances was confined entirely to the handling of the defense fund, and no inquiry was made into the organization's affairs prior to the arrest of J. J. McNamara last April.

Henry H. Plathier, cashier of the bank at Washington, where the fund was kept, also testified, and Mr. Morrison said they expected to depart for Washington to-night.

EXPRESS CHARGES ARE FAR TOO HIGH

Commission Will Prosecute Companies for Their "Gouging" of Shippers.

Washington, February 1.—Prosecution of express companies for overcharging shippers on the transportation of their goods was indicated by Commissioner Lane at the express rate hearing to-day to be the intention of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

W. A. Ryan, one of the investigators for the commission, presented in tabulated form the examination of one month's business of the Adams Express Company, showing that \$67,000 in overcharges had been turned into the company's treasury. E. B. Harrison, counsel for the company, explained what are known as "over-prepayments," and asserted that he would be able to show that not more than 20 per cent. of the \$67,000 actually remained in the company's treasury. He added that positive instructions were given by the company to all its representatives to make refunds on all discoverable overcharges.

"Well," said Commissioner Lane, "it is conclusively established that the agents of the companies themselves do not understand the tariffs and regulations of the companies. But an examination of the business of the companies for one day we find more than \$3,000 overcharges. Now, then, we propose to prosecute the companies for making these overcharges. They are clearly violations of the law."

Foreign Rates Lower.

Mr. Ryan presented comparative tables of the operations of express companies in Great Britain, France and Germany and those of the United States. They showed generally that for similar service, weights and distances, the foreign rates were considerably lower than the domestic rates. Representatives of the companies pointed out that the express business of the United States was carried either on fast passenger trains or on special express trains, the matter of speed and expedition being given greater consideration in America than in Europe.

The testimony and figures thus far presented by the commission's investigators tend to indicate a belief on their part that the companies should adopt a flat rate, applicable to various zones, to be established either voluntarily by the companies or by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

CHARGED WITH MURDER

Young Man Held for Killing of Girl.

Westminster, Md., February 1.—Investigation of the death of Lulu Airing, a young woman of Bruceville, resulted in the arrest to-day of Ira Bohn, a young married man, who lives two miles from Union Bridge.

Bohn, a coroner's jury charged Bohn with having caused the girl's death by means of a drug. He was committed without bail for the grand jury.

The evidence was circumstantial. Bohn's own story is that he met the girl twenty-three years old and that he had been attentive to her for three years ago and since that time he has been attentive to her. He has, however, not been divorced.

Bohn says the girl was despondent because she could not find employment, and while they were out driving yesterday both drank a quantity of laudanum.

DEATH OF HAWLEY COMES SUDDENLY

Greatest Railroad Magnate Since Harriman Dies in New York.

KNOWN PLANS TO BE CARRIED OUT

Chesapeake and Ohio Will Remain Independent Line Under Direction of Stevens, Trumbull and Vanderbilt, Scheme to Make It Part of System Being Abandoned.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

New York, February 1.—Edwin Hawley, who since the death of Edward H. Harriman had been considered the foremost railroad reorganizer in the country, died suddenly at 4 o'clock this morning of heart disease at his home at 19 East Sixty-sixth Street. He had been partially bedridden ever since he gave up work at his office at 25 Broad Street on December 19, when he was suffering from a general breakdown. He had, however, continued to conduct his business from his home, leaving his bed for a few hours each day, and on Wednesday he was in communication with his office over the telephone as usual. Mr. Hawley's illness had been a matter of common knowledge about the stock exchange and Wall Street, but the announcement of his death this morning by his partner, Frank H. Davis, came as a shock.

Funeral services will be held on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock from St. Thomas's Church, and there will be a private burial at Chatham, N. Y., where Mr. Hawley was born and where are living his only relatives who survive him—two brothers, Samuel and Charles Hawley, and two sisters, Miss Annie Hawley and Mrs. H. H. Seymour. Mr. Hawley had never married.

Estimates of Fortune.

Mr. Hawley kept his personal affairs absolutely to himself; in fact, he never talked much about anything. His policy was to keep still and let the other fellow do the talking. With some knowledge of his transactions, however, Wall Street estimates his personal fortune at between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000. A more conservative estimate of his fortune, however, places it between \$25,000,000 and \$50,000,000.

From meagre beginnings he had risen to be dictator of 10,500 miles of railroad and director in forty-one companies, including national banks, power companies and steel mills. He was born a poor boy thirty-three years ago in Chatham, N. Y. Coming to this city, he started as office boy in the local freight department of the Rock Island Railroad.

In working to the top of the ladder with this company, he became acquainted with the late Collis P. Huntington. It was through Huntington that he rose to be a factor in the Southern Pacific before that road was acquired by E. H. Harriman.

One of the Huntington lines, the Chesapeake and Ohio, is known to-day as a Hawley road. Other lines in the Hawley system are the Chicago and

(Continued on third page.)

ZAPATA REVOLUTION FORMIDABLE MENACE

DETECTIVES USE DICTOGRAPH TRAP

Evidence of Alleged Bribery Thus Obtained Given to Lorimer Committee.

Washington, February 1.—How the dictograph was used to procure an alleged admission from Charles McGowan, the Hines-Lorimer witness, that he "perjured himself" when he swore he did not hear C. F. Wiebe tell of a Lorimer election fund, was explained to the Senate Lorimer committee by Detective A. C. Bailey, a Bureau operative. Bailey took the stand after the fiery cross-examination of Detective William J. Burns. He will be cross-examined to-morrow.

For nearly two hours Bailey read from "notes" made from day to day of remarks McGowan was alleged to have made to Bailey, posing as a claims adjuster of the American Bridge Company. These remarks were alleged to have been made principally on a hunting trip in Canada. On one occasion, the detective said, McGowan told him he had written to Wiebe that he "had to come across." He said McGowan told him he only asked for \$5,000.

"You should have made it \$10,000," I told him," Bailey swore.

"It certainly is worth \$5,000 to perjure one's self," McGowan was quoted as replying. Later McGowan was credited with saying that he would say the "whole Hines bunch if they did not come across."

On another day, specifically designated, Bailey said McGowan remarked that where he made his mistake was when he made an affidavit for Shields. The name of R. J. Shields had just been used.

"Shields had a pile of money on the table before him when I signed the affidavit," McGowan was quoted as saying. "Shields said: 'I don't want to give money for making this affidavit, but we want to do the fair thing with you. The Hines people have lots of money.' I took only a \$5 bill. I was too green, or I would have taken it all; that is what it was there for."

The detective told of "going with McGowan to Chicago and of McGowan's alleged attempts to get money from Wiebe. One night McGowan was credited with saying he spent as a guest at Hines's residence.

Mrs. Hines Faints.

"When Mrs. Hines saw her husband and me coming into the house, she fainted," Bailey claimed McGowan reported. Bailey added McGowan said Hines told him he would be compensated by Wiebe.

It was the sorriest day for me when I met Mr. Lorimer," Hines was alleged to have been quoted as saying.

On October 25, Bailey said McGowan left a note for him that everything was "O. K." and that he had left for home.

It was here that Bailey's services were discontinued, only to be revived by the Chicago Tribune in December. In again getting in touch with McGowan, Bailey said he wrote the "subject" a letter, telling of his presence in Detroit and his intention to visit Toronto.

The dictograph was placed in a hotel room, prepared for McGowan. "At Columbus, O., I worked it under a sofa," explained Bailey.

"Here we put the disk on a table

(Continued on ninth page.)

Outbreak of Mexicans Against Madero Assumes Grave Proportions

GOMEZ NAMED PRESIDENT

City Council of El Paso Asks Taft for Protection of Americans.

Mexico City, February 1.—It is the general belief here that the Madero government faces a crisis.

The President and members of his Cabinet now admit that the rebellion headed by Emilian Zapata has grown to such proportions as to make it the most formidable menace yet faced by the present government. The conduct of the campaign against the Zapatistas, now operating over a wide area, and the uprising at Juarez last night were discussed in a special Cabinet meeting this afternoon. The President was not willing to admit that the mutiny of the troops at Juarez was directly connected with the Zapatista rebellion, and it was agreed that Pascual Orozco and 400 men, whom he has been ordered to take from Chihuahua to Juarez would be sufficient to restore order at that point.

Order Misunderstood.

The immediate cause of this mutiny was a misunderstanding of orders according to Abraham Gonzalez, minister of the interior. The minister said, Orozco had been instructed to discharge 300 of the rurales, but to do so very gradually. Instead of this being done, seventy were mustered out at one time. Minister Gonzalez believes the post commander misinterpreted Orozco's orders.

"That affair is not particularly serious," said Madero. "It was a disagreeable incident, but the rebellious troops are fighting under no special banner. President Madero expressed to an Associated Press representative his confidence in the loyalty of Orozco and in his ability to handle unaided the situation in Juarez. He regarded the importance of the incident at Juarez as exaggerated.

Reports to-day from Chihuahua and Torreon are that there has been no disaffection among the troops there, but a consular report to the American embassy stated that the action of bandits in the vicinity of Torreon has greatly alarmed the people of that city. Acting upon the consul's suggestion, President Madero expressed to the Foreign Office his intention to remove the garrison.

Get Coveted Entry Port.

To unofficial Mexico the significance of the Juarez revolution lies in the fact that insurrectionists have gained a port of entry from the United States, the identical thing for which Madero fought for so many weeks. During the Madero revolt it was assumed that possession of such a port would facilitate the revolutionists in obtaining ammunition and arms and even men.

Though lacking a revolutionary propaganda further than a declaration that Madero has violated the promises of the "Plan of San Luis Potosi," Zapata has recruited an army which now operates in the States of Morelos, Mexico and Guerrero and reaches even into the Federal district.

Zapata, in an interview published to-day in El Heraldo, said that he had been fooled by Madero often, and

(Continued on ninth page.)

WILSON WANTS NO CHANGE THAT IS FUNDAMENTAL

Would Use Drastic Remedies Only When Disease Is Bad.

THOUSANDS HEAR HIM IN RICHMOND

Visits Richmond College and Legislature, Has Reception and Dinner, and Addresses Immense Audience—Glad Virginia Does Not Need Modern Doctrines.

Welcomed to the capital city of his native State as one of the jewels of whom Virginia is justly proud, Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, perhaps the next President of the United States, reported last night to his neighbors back home, in his own words, not about himself, but about the things he has seen while away. To an audience which packed the City Auditorium, he brought a message from the conflicts between the gladstors in the national arena, and set forth "The Opportunity of Democracy."

He could have hoped to no happier home-coming. "Not alone the Governor and the General Assembly of the State, which was his birthplace, and the Council of its chief city, joined in giving him the chief seat at the feast, but loyal clubs from his natal city of Staunton and from his alma mater, the University of Virginia, came to Richmond to join in making memorable the first public appearance of Woodrow Wilson in Richmond. Every seat in the hall was taken, which means that 4,500 people heard him. The applause was satisfactory and constant in his reception on all sides was cordial, and heretofore conflicting elements in Virginia politics joined in doing him honor.

Expression of the will of the people, in sober judgment, might be called Governor Wilson's conception of the "opportunity of Democracy." He drew a sharp distinction between mob rule and the quiet, thoughtful exercise of the suffrage, expressing the desires of the popular mind. Republican leadership of the times he defined as belief in trusteeship of the public weal, and said he did not desire to live under trustees.

Defines His Position.

But the most significant portion of his speech was that in reference to his attitude toward modern doctrines of governments such as the initiative, referendum and recall. His position in regard to these matters has been much criticized in Virginia, where conservative ideas prevail, and his friends have explained that he has meant such doctrines should apply where they are really needed.

He said last night that he preferred not to use harsh measures. He had rather teach good manners than to kill. But a gun, he continued, was a good thing to have behind the door. One could load it to suit himself.

(Continued on eighth page.)